

Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"Eurydice."
 HILTON GARDEN—"The Gadabout."
 PARK THEATRE—"Baby."
 WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Woodleigh."
 GILMORE'S GARDEN—Concert.
 SOUTHWEST PARK—Races.
 NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Day and Evening.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—6th column.
 BANKRUPT NOTICES—6th Page—5th column.
 BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—5th Page—4th column.
 BOARD AND ROOMS—3d Page—5th column.
 BUSINESS CHANCES—7th Page—6th column.
 BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1st column.
 CORPORATION NOTICES—6th Page—5th column.
 EDUCATION—6th Page—6th column.
 FINANCIAL—7th Page—5th and 6th columns.
 HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—3d Page—3d column.
 HOUSES AND FARMS WANTED—6th Page—5th column.
 THE CITY—3d Page—3d column.
 INSTRUCTIONS—6th Page—2d and 3d columns.
 MACHINERY—3d Page—2d column.
 TABLE AND PLATE MANTLES—3d Page—3d column.
 MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—5th Page—6th column.
 MISCELLANEOUS—3d Page—2d column; 5th Page—6th column.
 MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS—3d Page—6th column.
 NEW PUBLICATIONS—3d Page—2d column.
 PROPOSALS—7th Page—6th column.
 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—3d Page—4th column;
 BROOKLYN—6th Page—4th column; COUNTRY—4th
 Page—4th column; AUCTION SALES—6th Page—4th
 and 5th columns.
 SAVINGS BANKS—7th Page—6th column.
 SALES BY AUCTION—6th Page—5th column.
 SPECIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.
 SITUATIONS WANTED—Males—3d Page—5th column;
 Females—3d Page—5th and 6th columns.
 STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—6th Page—5th and 6th
 columns.
 STATIONERY—6th Page—5th column.
 STRAIGHT, GENTLE—3d Page—3d column.
 SUMMER RESORTS—3d Page—3d, 4th and 5th columns.
 TEACHERS—6th Page—4th column.
 THE TRIP—3d Page—5th column.
 TO LET—CITY PROPERTY—6th Page—5th column; BROOK-
 LYN—6th Page—5th column; COUNTRY—6th Page—5th
 column.

Business Notices.

ASK FOR
 GAFF, FLEISCHMAN & CO.'S
 COMBINED LEAD.
 The genuine article. Trade-mark and signature, to
 which we invite special attention.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$5 per an-
 num.
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per an-
 num.
 Terms, cash in advance.
 Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the
 above modes, or those in which it is usually sold, will
 confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances.
 THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning
 at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. From 5 o'clock
 to 10 o'clock, in the City of New York, for THE TRIBUNE,
 112 NASSAU ST., cor. 3d St., or 105 N. 2d St., cor. 3d St.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Hungarians evince alarm at the
 Russian successes. A general call to arms
 has been made in Montenegro. Raaf Pasha is
 awaiting reinforcements before attacking the
 Russians who crossed the Balkans.

DOMESTIC.—President Hayes has ordered Federal
 troops to Martinsburg, at the request of Gov. Mat-
 thews; the West Virginia militia acted discreditably,
 and there was no other resort for suppressing the
 riotous strikers. Mr. Baugh declines the prom-
 otion at the Custom House. A new official Com-
 mission has been sent out to inspect the Custom
 House for a special purpose. The National Cot-
 ton Exchange met in Convention at Greenvale,
 White Sulphur Springs. The Senate met at Sar-
 atoga and organized for the trial of Bank Superin-
 tendent Ellis.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Ex-Gov. Tilden commented
 on the political situation just before he sailed for
 Europe. John McKoon was rebuked by the Sur-
 rogate for talking about political influence in con-
 nection with the Court. Opposition to the
 Trunk Line Apportionment scheme increases daily.
 C. O. B. Bryant circulated another edition
 of Tweed gossip. Govs. Kellogg and Packard
 have arrived in the city but declined to talk
 politics. Railway Mail Superintendents dis-
 cussed postal questions at Lake Mohave. The
 competition at Cresskill for places on the American
 team was continued. The Manhattan Beach Rail-
 road to Coney Island was opened. There was a
 run on Paterson Savings Bank. Hattie F. Bombast,
 Romney, and Derby won the Long Branch races.
 Gold, 105½, 105½, 105½. Value of the legal-tender
 dollar at the close, 99½ cents. Stocks dull and
 lower, closing weak.

THE WEATHER.—THURSDAY local observations in-
 dicate a continuance of warm and cloudy weather,
 with a chance of occasional rain, followed by cooler
 and clearing weather. Thermometer yesterday, 77°,
 88°, 76°.

Mr. Packard is in town, still fishing, always
 fishing, but never in any Hayes pond.

The comical Bohemian with the gorgeous
 name, who fooled both Tweed and Fairchild,
 cannot fool the public into the idea that his
 letters convey any information. Let him stop.
 Three make a dose.

The marked decline of 108,000,000 pounds in
 the importation of East Indian cotton in
 Great Britain during the years 1875 and 1876
 respectively, shows clearly that all hope of
 successful rivalry with the South must be
 abandoned. Since 1866 Hindostan has ceased to
 be a dangerous competitor.

It will be well to accept with reserve the
 statement that Gen. Melikoff has caused the
 execution of twenty persons, members of lead-
 ing Kurdish families. The conduct of the war
 so far has not been attended by any cold-
 blooded proceeding of that kind on the part
 of the Russians, although they have had grievous
 provocation.

The speech of Mr. John McKoon yesterday
 seems to have been a vulgarly clumsy attempt
 to influence Surrogate Calvin by charging in-
 directly that Mr. Calvin proposed to do what
 he liked with the Court through his political
 power. The Surrogate's rebuke to this loose-
 tongued counselor might have been even more
 vigorous than it was without overdoing the
 subject.

The Hungarians are displaying a lack of good
 sense in demanding intervention because the
 Russians have crossed the Balkans. They should
 know that, as Count Andrassy has been pre-
 sident so far, he is not likely to be moved from
 his neutral attitude at a moment when Russia
 is demonstrating the hollowness of the Otto-
 man Empire. If the Hungarians wish to aid
 the Turks, they will have to do so as volun-
 teers.

Mr. Pierpont may not always be the sage
 his place demands, but he differs from his pre-
 decessor in being a man whose honesty we are
 not likely ever to be compelled to question.
 While fully recognizing this fact, it is pleasant
 to record Mr. Pierpont's purpose, as our
 London letter does, never to be engaged, while
 Minister, in any business project whatever, or
 in the discussion of one. It is Mr. Pierpont's
 duty, just as it was Gen. Schenck's duty, to
 avoid, in his high place, not only evil, but the
 appearance of evil, and even the possibility of
 the appearance of evil. As we see, our present
 Minister at the Court of St. James recognizes
 the obligation of this duty, and proposes to ful-
 fill it to the letter. If he succeeds in lifting
 the shadow that still rests upon the American

Legation in England, he will be deserving of
 something like gratitude.

The methods of competitive examinations
 for the British East India Service, which
 Macaulay must have devised by the light of
 his extended experience in India, have been
 undergoing a review at the hands of the chief
 officials in that country. The salient points of
 their verdicts are given elsewhere. Now that
 the competitive system is still the subject of
 occasional languid discussions on this side of
 the water, these comments will be of interest,
 especially as they are almost unanimous in
 favor of the Macaulay system. Perhaps it will
 be well to notice, too, that they require, in
 these examinations, a good deal more than the
 "lake ports" and the names of capital cities.

Mr. Ellis's counsel were sufficiently indiscreet,
 yesterday, at the opening of his trial, to resist
 the application of the counsel for the State for
 permission to introduce new evidence. The
 right of the State to take such evidence, and its
 duty to take it when the State offered it, was
 so plain that it was not at all strange that
 Mr. Ellis's counsel were voted down almost
 unanimously. Perhaps it may be as well to
 repeat here the suggestion we made the other
 day—that the very best witnesses the Senate
 can secure are Mr. Ellis's subordinates in the
 Bank Department. If he ought to be cleared,
 they can clear him best; if he ought to be con-
 demned, they can most easily disclose the
 facts which establish his culpability. They are
 the fairest witnesses either the State or Mr.
 Ellis can have, and we shall hope to see them
 promptly called.

The swearing match has been resumed in
 Oregon, and there have been some beautiful
 bull's-eye shots. The entire population in the
 immediate vicinity of the Committee has been
 proved to be composed of professional liars by
 the alternate and impartial testimony of all
 hands concerned. There are new features of
 "dramatic interest." The witnesses who were
 last seen sliding over the mountains to join
 Chief Joseph, have given place to witnesses
 who hide under beds and hear impossible agree-
 ments for preposterous perjuries, and to wit-
 nesses who rise up and call themselves liars,
 being moved thereto by a stern sense of public
 duty. Like all such easy-going perjurers, they
 always expect the last lie to be believed. Al-
 together it's considerable of a match.

ENEMIES OF RESUMPTION.

By one sure sign, the professed friends of
 resumption who does not want to resume can
 always be detected. Invariably he pretends
 that the Government must be prepared to pay
 a dollar in specie for every outstanding dollar
 in paper, before it can resume specie pay-
 ments. Yet he knows, as every sane man must,
 that some part of the paper currency, if freely
 received at par in exchange for coin, will
 nevertheless remain in circulation. For many
 uses it is more convenient. For most uses, he
 knows that he can always get five gold
 eagles for one fifty dollar note, will decidedly
 prefer the notes. Whenever the Government
 does what it has promised in the resumption
 act to do, whenever it redeems in coin "on
 demand" all its notes that holders may pre-
 sent, only a certain portion of its notes will
 be presented, and the rest will be retained in
 circulation simply because the holders will re-
 fuse to present them. This every sane man
 knows, but the pretended friends of resump-
 tion nevertheless continue to base long-winded
 arguments upon the false assumption that the
 entire legal-tender and bank circulation will
 be retired, in case of resumption, and that
 Government must be prepared to redeem the
 whole of it. We cannot resume in 1879, it is
 said, because Government must have \$750,-
 000,000 in coin before it can resume, and
 cannot get that amount so soon, if ever.

The National Bank circulation is redeemable
 in legal-tender notes. The act of 1875 does
 not affect in any way the duration of the legal-
 tender quality; it does not change in the least
 degree the mode in which bank notes are to be
 redeemed after January 1, 1879. After the
 Government has made its notes still outstand-
 ing as good as coin, so that nobody cares to
 present any more of them for redemption, the
 banks will still have the right, as they have
 now, to redeem their own notes with legal-
 tenders only. Inasmuch as the bank notes are
 abundantly secured by a deposit of bonds, it
 is as certain as any future event can be, that
 there will be no disposition after redemption
 more than there is now, to demand the legal-
 tenders instead of the bank-notes. All that
 the banks have to do is to provide an ade-
 quate reserve, either of legal-tenders or of
 coin. They now hold much more than the
 requisite reserve, and know that legal-tenders
 will rise to par, so that nobody will want to
 get coin for them, long before their present sur-
 plus of reserve can be exhausted. All talk
 about the necessity of providing for coin re-
 demption of the bank-notes, therefore, is either
 gross ignorance or something worse.

How large a part of the legal-tender circula-
 tion can be withdrawn or redeemed before the
 remainder will circulate at par, so that no
 farther demands for redemption may be made?
 This is a matter of opinion. The professed
 friends of resumption, who want to defeat it,
 has a perfect right to believe, if he has reasons
 for his belief, that one-quarter, or one-half, or
 even more of the legal-tenders may be redeemed
 before demands for redemption will cease.
 But he has no more right to believe that the
 whole legal-tender circulation can be so re-
 deemed, than he has to believe that two and
 two are five. In discussion concerning grave
 public interests, if not in law, a man is bound
 not to be an idiot. If the retirement of legal-
 tenders should go far, the supply of obtainable
 coin in the country being insufficient to serve
 as a basis for redemption by the banks, they
 would also reduce their circulation, and im-
 mediately the threatened or actual scarcity of
 notes would cause the legal-tenders to appre-
 ciate. Let any banker, or any other man of
 sense, be asked what amount of legal-tenders
 can now be withdrawn without bringing the
 remainder to par, and while his opinion may
 range all the way from twenty to two hundred
 millions, the one thing certain is, that he will
 not believe that the whole, or nearly the whole,
 can be taken out of circulation without that result.

All reasoning drawn from experience in ef-
 forts to resume with chartered or private
 banks, such as the Banks of England or of
 France, is entirely worthless in our case. The
 outstanding bank notes are already secured
 for more than par value in gold, and will rise
 in value precisely as the legal tenders rise, in
 which they are redeemable. The sole question
 for us is, whether we can withdraw from use
 or prepare to redeem upon demand so many of
 the legal tenders that the remainder will circulate
 at par, and no further demands for re-
 demption will be made. Upon that question
 argument is possible, as upon the best method
 of effecting the necessary withdrawal or re-

demption. But, we submit, it is not possible
 for honest men to insist that the Government
 will have to redeem all the legal tenders, and
 all the bank notes besides. The men who set
 up that plea must of necessity know that it is
 not true, and, by resorting to it, they betray
 their consciousness that, as professed redemp-
 tionists, they have no ground upon which they
 can honestly deny the practicability of resump-
 tion under the Act of 1875. If they are not
 willing to face the cost of resumption, let them
 say so like men, and quit pretending that they
 are in favor of a return to specie payments.

ANOTHER WAY TO DO IT.

A reformed Civil Service, honest money,
 a restored Union—these are about the results
 which Mr. Hayes's Administration undertook
 to accomplish. They were very definite ob-
 jects and there appeared no justifying reason
 why they should be approached circuitously.
 But after a time it was discovered that in ad-
 dition to these plain duties the Adminis-
 tration felt impelled to "carry Ohio," and,
 of course, some very mysterious and in-
 tricate strategy was needed for so great an
 achievement as "carrying Ohio." No sooner,
 therefore, did the Administration begin to
 stick pins into a war map of Ohio, than all
 other issues became mixed and misty. Sub-
 sidies and Silver and the Redemption Act and
 Civil Service, all took new color and form and
 size and position every day, because Ohio had
 to be "carried," and nobody seemed to
 know exactly what Ohio wanted. Only one
 thing was certain. Something had to be
 sacrificed to "carry Ohio," because Ohio was
 the sacrifice. And now uprises Gen.
 Garfield—who also wants to "carry Ohio"—and,
 like every other Ohio Republican, he has a plan of
 his own. It is a very simple plan, and differs
 from all the others, so far as heard from, in that
 it involves no mystery and no sacrifice of
 principle. Gen. Garfield doesn't whisper and
 wink, and hint about digging a mine under
 something, or about flanking somebody in the
 night. He speaks right out with a robust
 cheerfulness, and doesn't seem to be afraid
 that people will hear what he says. Gen. Gar-
 field, to be brief, thinks that the Republican
 party can win if it will only stand squarely up
 to its announced principles and will make a
 fair and open appeal to the people.

Now, there may be everything in this. Ohio
 has been carried before on this plan precisely.
 Mr. Hayes was made Governor in '75, not be-
 cause there was a question as to his "views"
 on the currency, but because there was none.
 Ohio was not carried in '76 because the Re-
 publican party made any compromise with
 subsidizers and financial heretics, but because
 high ground was taken on the subject of
 National Credit and Honest Currency. Is it
 certain that the conditions are so seri-
 ously modified in '77 that the old ways
 must needs be abandoned for some novel
 strategic combinations? At all events, Gen.
 Garfield's plan would be an infinite re-
 lief to the Administration. In case of its
 adoption there would be no necessity for a
 continual re-adjustment of policy in obedience
 to political storm-signals in the West. Mr.
 Hayes and his Counselors would be permitted
 to go straight forward reforming the Civil
 Service and preparing for Resumption, and they
 would not only be cheered and sustained by a
 satisfying consciousness that they were re-
 deemers of their pledges, but they would feel
 that thrill of supreme delight which only visits
 the bosoms of those who are hopefully strug-
 gling to "carry Ohio."

EX-SENATOR WADE AGAIN.

There is no Statute law that we know of to
 hinder ex-Senator Ben Wade from conveying
 to the public at irregular intervals during the
 term of the present Administration his opin-
 ions concerning its policy, and the effect of it
 upon the party. It seems to amuse Mr. Wade,
 and it is a patient public. Only we suspect
 that Mr. Wade labors under a misapprehension
 with regard to the feeling of the public with
 reference to what he thinks. What Mr.
 Wade thinks is of more or less consequence
 to Mr. Wade himself, and there have been
 times, perhaps, when it may have been of
 interest to various other persons engaged
 in active politics; but at present there is nothing that can be likened to
 public curiosity upon the subject. It may be
 discouraging to Mr. Wade, and tend to give
 him a still more despondent view of the situ-
 ation; but the truth is, that the general public
 is utterly indifferent as to his attitude towards
 the Administration or the Republican party.
 It seems to us, consequently, that the Ohio
 Statesman is taking unnecessary pains to
 keep the country posted as to his views. His
 first demonstration was by means of
 a letter which he wrote to a person
 named Painter. This document was of a sul-
 phurous character—and even that fully attested
 its genuineness. Painter gave it to the press, and
 joyfully sat down in the notoriety it brought
 him. Subsequently it was whispered that there
 was no such person as Painter; then that
 there was no such letter; then that his publi-
 cation was a breach of confidence; until at
 last Mr. Wade, in one of his sudden bursts of
 confidence and good nature, admitted the
 existence of the letter and of Painter, but
 said that though he believed Painter to be
 the noblest work, etc., and an ornament
 to his sex; he did think he had carried it too
 far in publishing a strictly private letter,
 when he knew it would create a commotion,
 and shake up the foundation of things. He
 at the same time expressly avowed the senti-
 ments contained in the sulphurous epistle,
 and predicted the demotion bow-wow for every-
 thing at the rate things were going on.

Then Mr. Wade settled back and was, if not
 calm, undemonstrative at least for a time.
 In an evil hour some romantic scribe, lament-
 ing the season's unimagined dullness and seek-
 ing to stir something up that had noise in it,
 prodded this venerable man under the fifth
 rib with the statement "made out of whole
 cloth" and having no foundation whatever,
 in truth, that he had seen the error of his
 ways and confessed the wisdom of the Presi-
 dent's policy. At which up rose the Venerable
 in great detail and at length, denying the
 assertion. "While I am now as ever a
 Republican," he says, "I cannot permit my
 sentiments to be misrepresented." He says he
 has authorized no statement like the one
 referred to, and that since his celebrated
 letter to Painter, "surprisingly pub-
 lished," he has written to no one upon the
 subject, and in the free conversations he has
 had about it has maintained the position stated
 in the surreptitious letter. To this denial
 he adds a reiteration of the opinion that
 the President's policy, "under cover of
 what is called 'local self-government,' is but
 "an ignominious surrender of the principles of
 Nationality for which thousands upon thou-
 sands of brave men died, and without which
 "the War was a failure, and our boasted Gov-
 "ernment a myth." Now we venture to lay it
 as a general rule, that any man over-

estimates his own importance who feels called
 upon to write a letter to a newspaper, correct-
 ing mis-statements as to his opinions.
 Probably not a hundred persons who read the
 Painter letter remembered it for a week—no
 one would have remembered it at all but for
 its sulphurous character—and it was en-
 tirely forgotten long before this wander-
 ing scribe put up the romance about
 Mr. Wade's conversion. And that little fic-
 tion could have been corrected "by word of
 mouth" without difficulty: it could hardly
 have lived over night—without contradiction.
 There's a flavor of self-consciousness about
 these formal communications to the public that
 is not in the highest degree becoming even to
 Retired Statesmen, who like Mr. Wade, have
 in their time done hard work and good service
 in a great cause.

It is quite plain that Mr. Wade proposes to
 antagonize the Administration on account of
 what is called its "Southern Policy." No one
 familiar with that gentleman's political history
 or knowing anything of his temperament
 needs to be told of it, for it really goes with-
 out saying. He has never been in the olive-
 branch business—that is not his line. It was
 not credible that he should approve any policy
 of conciliation or forbearance toward the
 South, or that he should favor anything but
 government by the strong arm of power. He
 need not go to the trouble of keeping that
 fact before the public. The simple truth is
 that the period into which he fitted so
 well, has, in the opinion of an immense ma-
 jority of the American people, gone by for-
 ever. It would be well for him to recognize
 the fact and accept it with a cheerful philo-
 sophy as he can command. And if he can with-
 hold himself from the press during the trial of
 an experiment—if it may be called an experi-
 ment which is not so much an Administration
 policy as an unmistakable popular demand—he
 will leave us the opportunity to remember his
 early public services with gratitude and pride,
 undiminished by regrets for later mistakes.

THE CZAR AT THE FRONT.

The announcement that the Czar is to cross
 the Danube, and that the Empress is to join
 him at Timova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria,
 brings to mind one of the most romantic
 incidents in the career of the Romanoffs.
 During one of his campaigns against Charles
 XII, the soldiers of Peter the Great captured
 the town of Marienburg after a short defense
 by the garrison. Among the prisoners-of-war
 was a Livonian peasant girl, 17 years old,
 graceful rather than pretty. She was weeping
 bitterly for the soldier, whom she had married
 only the day before, had perished in the battle.
 This young girl became the Empress of Russia.
 She could neither read nor write, but her tem-
 per was so smooth that she could control the
 most unmanageable of rulers, even in those
 bursts of passion which made him almost a
 madman. She followed him to his camp, and
 shared with him the dangers of war. When
 his army was starving on the banks of the Pruth
 and disaster was staring him in the face, she
 brought salvation to the camp by bribing the
 Turkish commander with her jewels. Not long
 afterward the Emperor went to Berlin accom-
 panied by his peasant wife, and the ladies of
 the Prussian Court said that her clothes were
 so bedecked with silver tinsel that she must
 have bought them in a doll-shop. She wore
 few jewels, but was decorated with portraits of
 saints and relics, which made a great clatter
 when she walked. "A painted actress, pious
 but coarse," was the verdict of the princesses.
 But the Czar was not ashamed of her. She
 had saved his camp.

After Peter the Great, came those warrior
 Queens, Anna and Catherine, who nearly drove
 the Turks out of Europe. They did not them-
 selves lead their armies, but their command-
 ers, Münnich, Romanzoff, Potemkin and Su-
 warrow, felt the pressure of an iron-handed
 mistress at St. Petersburg. The discipline
 which Münnich enforced in the army was as
 unreasonably and hard-hearted as the caprice
 of the Empress. When the hospitals were
 full, he issued an order forbidding any sol-
 dier to be sick under penalty of being
 buried alive; and when his troops were
 unwilling to storm a town, he turned
 his own batteries upon them and forced
 them to advance. "You will take Ismail, and
 what it may" were the orders which Su-
 warrow received, and 30,000 Turks perished in
 the siege and massacre before the dispatch
 was sent to Catherine. "Mother, Ismail is at
 your feet." The determination of the Sena-
 tor of the North was as invincible as the
 courage of Suwarrow. The wives of Alex-
 ander and Nicholas were gentler souls.

Alexander bargained at Tilsit for the con-
 quest of Constantinople, saying to Napoleon,
 "I must have the key that unlocks the door of
 my house." Nicholas made two tremendous
 efforts to wrest the key from Turkish hands.
 When his armies invaded Bulgaria in 1828,
 he went to the front and strove to arouse the
 enthusiasm of his soldiers. Two fortresses
 were captured during the first year of the
 campaign, but the siege of Shumla
 was a disastrous failure, and the troops with-
 drew to Winter quarters greatly disheartened.
 Although the Emperor had purchased the sur-
 render of Varua, his presence hampered his
 generals and did more harm than good. Set-
 ting sail for Odessa, he narrowly escaped ship-
 wreck on the Turkish coast, and during the
 second year of the campaign he remained at
 St. Petersburg. It was well for the Russian
 arms that he stayed away, for Diebitch never
 would have reached Adrianople if he had
 had an Emperor in his camp. Foiled by the
 plague in 1829, Nicholas was defeated by the
 Allies in 1855, and died of a broken heart.

The Crimean War was forced upon the na-
 tion by the unyielding will of Nicholas. The
 people had no heart in it; it was their master's
 business; but the disgrace of defeat sank deep
 into their souls. They began to question the
 utility of the Imperial system. After all their
 sacrifices a corner of their territory had been
 lopped off and their fleet had been driven from
 the Black Sea. Russian romances and Russian
 lives had gone for nothing. The policy of repres-
 sion had failed, and men asked one another in
 unflinching plainness, "is there nothing better?"
 At that feverish time, when discontent was
 festering in the mass of the population,
 and army officers were proclaiming them-
 selves Liberals, Alexander had the courage and
 wisdom to emancipate thirty million serfs.
 He placed himself at the head of a national
 movement, and introduced popular reforms,
 which overshadowed the glaring injustice of his
 Polish policy. Political freedom and religious
 tolerance are still unknown, but the New Rus-
 sia of Alexander is not the Old Russia of
 Nicholas and Catherine and Peter the Great.
 In crossing the Danube, and hastening to the
 front at the critical moment of the war, the
 Czar will go to his own place at the head of a
 new national movement.

When Alexander was heir to the throne, he
 went from court to court in quest of a wife.
 The Grand Duke Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt

had several daughters, but only one of them
 pleased the Russian Prince. While her sisters
 were arrayed in jewels and silks, the youngest
 sat apart in a simple white dress. It was Marie
 Alexandrovna, the present Empress of Russia.
 She has always been in hearty accord with
 the Czar's policy toward his people, and her
 place is by his side at the cabinet if not in
 camp. She may not have the genius for a jewel
 bargain which the wife of Peter the Great dis-
 played on the banks of the Pruth, but she can
 at least play the part of Cornelia, and point to
 her jewels in the camp—five sons fighting under
 the Greek cross.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

However soon, or in whatever way, the Bal-
 timore and Ohio Railroad strikers may be
 brought to their senses—whether they carry
 their point, which they are not likely to do,
 or find the laws of the land too strong for
 them—there has already been criminal folly
 enough to furnish food for melancholy but in-
 structive reflection. The pay of first-class
 firemen on this Road has been \$1 75, and has
 been reduced to \$1 58, per diem; that of sec-
 ond-class firemen has been \$1 50 per diem,
 and has been reduced to \$1 35. If this small
 diminution had been wantonly made—merely
 from motives of greed and in a spirit of ty-
 ranny—the strikers might have just reason for
 complaint, though none for barbarous and
 criminal action; but all disinterested persons
 understand that rational employers never
 cut down wages at the risk of losing skilled
 labor, unless the general commercial situa-
 tion and the equity of the whole matter
 justify them in doing so. It is not the fault
 of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company,
 if industrial interests are in a prostrate condi-
 tion; other things being equal, the sensible em-
 ployer likes to pay the highest rate of wages
 consistent with prudence; and in the present
 case it is evident that the Company has made
 the reduction as small as possible. Moreover,
 there was no invidious distinction. The pay
 of all the employed, of whatever grade, was
 equally diminished. All accepted the change
 quietly except the firemen and the men who
 run the freight trains. The places which they
 left were promptly supplied, as in the
 present condition of the labor market they
 might easily be.

Then came the old and shameful spirit of
 intimidation, which no good citizen, no sound
 economist, no conscientious employer, and no
 honest person, can regard without the deepest
 indignation and even abhorrence. If any man,
 no matter how deeply he may sympathize with
 Labor, or however doubtful he may be of the
 disinterestedness of Capital, can say a single
 word in extenuation of the conduct of the riotous
 train-hands at Martinsburg, he will be entitled
 to take rank as an ethical discoverer, and will
 do more than has heretofore been done
 in this world, since the payment of regular
 wages was invented, to throw light upon a
 difficult question. Not only the strikers came
 to the Company's yard at Martinsburg, but
 they brought their friends; and both the belliger-
 ents proper and their volunteer allies took
 care to be well armed. They cut the coupling
 of the cars. They rendered it impossible for
 the trains to move. They opened fire upon the
 soldiery detailed there to preserve order.
 Gradually not less than eighty trains and
 locomotives were stopped at that point,
 under a threat of the strikers to shoot
 any engineer who should attempt to take
 his train out of town. In short, as the
 report says, "the strikers have every-
 thing their own way"—and a very bad way
 it was.

At other points scenes equally violent and
 disgraceful occurred. At Baltimore, cars were
 thrown from the track, causing great trouble
 and damage. At Wheeling, Gratton and Key-
 ser there was like lawlessness. At the point
 last named, the strikers threatened to shoot
 any one attempting to move the train. The
 madness may extend all along the line—no
 one knows where it may stop. But when we
 come to consider the matter calmly, though
 we may find much reason for pity and regret, it
 is easy to see that there is none for alarm. These
 insane strikers have gone too fast and too far.
 Substantially they have declared war, not
 against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Com-
 pany—for that would be a comparatively
 small affair—but against several sovereign
 States, with all their power, weight, might,
 military and other material resources, jails,
 gibbets and general authority. Of such a con-
 test there can be but one end. There is no
 such thing as a stronger party—there is no
 room for a comparison. Indeed, the Martins-
 burg campaign is against the United States of
 America, for the Governor of West Virginia,
 finding himself unable to subdue the outbreak,
 has called on the President for troops, who
 have doubtless arrived by this time at the
 scene of action. In a little while these
 strikers will be effectually overthrown.
 Some of them will be dead; some of them
 for a term of years in prison; some of
 them starving with their unfortunate fami-
 lies; all of them who survive marked as dan-
 gerous characters, not under any stress of
 circumstances to be employed in any work in-
 volving fidelity and responsibility. Already in
 several places they have found the hand of the
 law too heavy for them. It will grow heavier
 and heavier. How often must this lesson be
 repeated? How long will it be before